

Germany Blamed For Failure of Dutch Ship Pact

British Note Explains Breakdown of Modus Vivendi

Recites Negotiations

Statement Shows Holland Was Advised That Craft Would Be Seized

LONDON, May 1.—The note of the British government in reply to the last Dutch note concerning the requisitioning of Dutch shipping gives a detailed survey of the abortive negotiations for an amicable arrangement for the use of Dutch shipping. It shows that such an agreement was reached December 24 with Dutch delegates sent to London for this purpose. At the end of January, however, no reply had been received.

Meanwhile, an arrangement was reached January 20 (the so-called modus vivendi), which provided that a certain number of Dutch vessels could be used at once outside the submarine zone, of which ships up to 150,000 tons might be employed for Belgian relief. On the departure of a vessel for Holland in the service of the Commission for Relief in Belgium a corresponding vessel was to leave Holland for the United States.

Puts Blame on Germany

The extent to which the modus vivendi was carried out, says the note, was so slight as to render it practically abortive, and it was German opposition that caused the modus vivendi breakdown, Germany refusing to allow any Dutch ships to leave Holland as arranged.

The reply remarks that it would seem as if the terms of the Dutch note of March 29 were intended to produce the impression that when the associated governments at length proceeded to requisition Dutch tonnage lying in their ports they took a step entirely unexpected by the Netherlands government.

"As a fact, explicit intimations that if there was no agreement other measures must be taken were conveyed to the Dutch government March 8 and March 12," says the note. "Moreover, as early as March 1 the Netherlands delegate who remained in London was informed that it looked as if it would relieve the situation for both sides if the tonnage were requisitioned."

"The Dutch note of these new conditions were necessary from the point of view of neutrality, but this view is not based on international law, and is merely a rule which the Netherlands government made for themselves, as the Dutch Foreign Minister himself stated in a speech on March 19 that rejection of the British offer made the requisitioning of the tonnage inevitable unless a state of things was to continue which it was the very object of the Dutch Powers to achieve—namely, the immobilization of the Dutch shipping."

The note then recalls the very liberal conditions with which the associated governments would comply in using requisitioned ships. It then proceeds to refute the assertion of the Dutch note that the negotiations proceeded no further and no final arrangement is reached the responsibility will not rest with the associated governments.

The note concludes with an expression of the hope that the explanations given will remove from the mind of the Netherlands government and the Dutch people any misconceptions regarding the proceedings of the associated governments, and that it will be realized that the latter have done everything in their power to render the action they were compelled to take, and which, in their opinion, is fully justified under international law, as little injurious as possible to the Netherlands interests.

Britons Save Babies In German Trenches

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FLANDERS, May 1.—The recent fighting in Flanders has furnished many unusual and trying experiences for civilians living near the front, but none more amazing than that of two tiny French children now in a British military hospital. These two were among the few unfortunate persons in Neuve Eglise when the Germans overran that place. The town became a storm center, continually changing hands. German soldiers took these two babies into trenches for their protection. During a counter attack, the British captured the trench. The children had been living under terrific gun fire, and how they escaped death cannot be explained. Two British signalmen at another place, as the child had no protection, the soldiers took it with them to their billet in a barn. That night the signalmen went to sleep with the baby between them, so that no harm might come to the German airmen bombed the barn and both the "tomnies" were killed. The child escaped injury and later was rescued by other soldiers.

Assassin Whose Shot Started War Dies in Austrian Prison

Gavrio Prinzip Succumbs to Tuberculosis Four Years After Slaying Archduke Ferdinand, Heir to Hapsburg Throne

LONDON, May 1.—Gavrio Prinzip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, died yesterday in a fortress near Prague of tuberculosis, telegraphs the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The assassination by Gavrio Prinzip of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, June 28, 1914, was seized upon by the German militarists as a pretext for the World War, with its unprecedented train of death, destruction, disease and human woe of every sort.

The archduke had been warned not to go to Sarajevo because of the feeling against the Austrian royal family among the Southern Slavs, but he obstinately persisted in visiting this center of a region belonging to the dual monarchy only by right of seizure. The inhabitants of Bosnia are the same race and speak the same language as the Serbians. They aspire to be joined nationally with Serbia. Both Bosnians and Serbians participated in the plot, and Prinzip confessed later that bombs and revolvers were obtained from the Serbian arsenal at Kragevatz, though without the knowledge of any high Serbian authority.

Early on the day of the assassination Medjo Gabrinovic, one of the conspirators, threw a bomb at the arch-

duke's automobile. It wounded six persons. The members of the archduke's entourage then urged him to give up his intended trip about the city, but he would not listen to them.

A short time later Prinzip, who was the son of a Sarajevo hotelkeeper, fired into the archduke's carriage with a revolver loaded with explosive bullets, mortally wounding both the Archduke and his wife. He had intended to drink poison after the deed, but was arrested before he could do so.

It afterward developed that the royal couple had little chance of escaping alive from Sarajevo. Assassins were posted at many points and two clockwork bombs were found beneath the table on which luncheon was awaiting the archducal party.

On July 23 Austria-Hungary delivered her ultimatum to Serbia, asking the right to investigate the assassination in Serbia through Austrian officials. This ultimatum, it recently has been proved, was submitted at Berlin before it was sent. The Serbian government yielded to the ultimatum, except on two points, which it offered to arbitrate. Forced on by Germany, as has now clearly been shown, the dual monarchy then declared war, although at the last moment Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, would have "contented himself with a diplomatic triumph" if the Potsdam militarists had not decided it must be otherwise for German prestige.

Prinzip and his alleged accomplices were brought to trial at Sarajevo. Prinzip, because only twenty years old, escaped with a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment. Four others were sentenced to be hanged, one to life imprisonment and nine others to varying terms.

Princeton to Give 3-Year Course in Military Training

Those Who Pass the Final Tests Will Get Army or Navy Commissions

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—The trustees of Princeton University decided today to institute in the fall a three-year course in military training leading to the degree of A. B. B. S. or Litt. B., and entitling students to draft exemption during training, and, after graduation, to try examinations for first lieutenancies in the army or for ensign in the navy.

The changes involved are probably the most radical that conservative Princeton has undergone in its entire existence. Although radical, they will not be sudden or unconsidered, however, the plans having been discussed with a representative of the General Staff of the army and with the commandant of this naval district.

Classicism, though apparently toppling, still will be maintained in the university, but not in the glory of old. It was found necessary, in order to throw the gates open to the kind of human material desired for the military courses, to make the entrance requirements in the classics less strict. Thus, a student who is lacking in Latin but far advanced in chemistry, physics, mathematics or similar subjects, may substitute his surplus science for his classic shortage.

Although the War and Navy departments will assign instructors to the university for the military course, that course will not be purely military. There will be general instruction in modern languages, international law and similar subjects.

Students taking the military course will, if they want to be sure of avoiding the draft until their education is completed, enlist in the United States service when ready to enter Princeton, and then will be assigned to the university.

In order to complete the studies laid out, students taking the military course will have, in addition to the oldtime schedule, two nine-weeks' summer sessions, one at the end of the second year and one at the end of the third year. These sessions will be devoted largely to field work.

Right Sure to Prevail, Is Pershing's Message

"Our forces appreciate your message; right sure to prevail," was the text of a cable message from General John J. Pershing, received here yesterday by Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., who on April 17 sent greetings from the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the commander of the American forces in France.

When the bishops of the Church met in this city on April 10 and 11, Bishop Darlington was asked to send to General Pershing a cablegram expressing the patriotic sentiments of the convention. He sent the following message:

"Greetings from the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, with prayers for victory and the safety of all."

Jury to Try 113 Members of I. W. W. Finally Obtained

Government Will Open Today After Whole Month Spent in Preliminaries

[Staff Correspondence]

CHICAGO, May 1.—A jury was completed this afternoon to try the 113 members of the I. W. W. who are charged with hampering the war against Germany. The work of selecting a jury began April 1.

The first venire of two hundred men was dismissed by Judge Landis at the end of the first week after the government attorneys had established that many of the prospective jurors had been engaged in conversation with "friends of the defendants." These friends, including some 1,500 members of the Socialist party, since have been the object of an investigation by the Federal grand jury. It was learned today that indictments have been returned against one member of the I. W. W.

According to Charles Russell, one of those who tentatively had been accepted as a juror, a man who introduced himself as an I. W. W. called at his home during his absence and said to his wife:

"What does your husband think of the I. W. W.? Does he believe they are a lot of bomb throwers? We want to know before we part with any money."

Jury Is Completed

Scores of Department of Justice men were seeking to-day for the indicted man, who is alleged to have made the remark about money. His name is L. C. Russell, by a coincidence the same as that of the man he is said to have approached.

The jury as completed includes these Chicago men:

John Gaskin, plumber; Emmett Hall, electrician; Rufus Campbell, salesman; Charles Loane, printer, and John Gable. From downstate: E. W. Braden, hardware merchant, Morris, Ill.; Raymond Wolcott, business manager of sanatorium, Havana, Ill.; Edwin A. Burbank, painter, Harvey, Ill.; John Clegg, plumbing contractor, Ottawa, Ill.; Charles N. Clever, farmer, Libertyville, Ill.; George Link.

Other jurors—Edwin B. Karnopp, 440 Riverside Drive, and Edwin C. Woodward, 317 West Thirty-third Street, captains. Action section, Signal Corps—Jerome J. Dixon, 105 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, first lieutenant.

Medical Corps—James Daniel Miller, 616 Madison Avenue, first lieutenant.

Jules Scott Fehr and Thomas Watt Henderson, of the overseas forces, were commissioned second lieutenant in the adjutant general's department and second lieutenant of infantry, National Army, respectively, on recommendation of General Pershing.

The War Department to-day announced the following promotions in the Rainbow Division in France: To be major—Captain Walter E. Powers. To be captain—First Lieutenant Fred T. Finn, Walter B. Wolfe and James E. Bontas. To be first lieutenants—Kirk W. White, Herbert W. Rowe and Ed. E. Eshelby. Captain John D. Murphy, of the New England Division in France, was promoted to the rank of major.

Ohio Names Board to Reclaim Defectives

COLUMBUS, O., May 1.—Ohio to-day set in motion what state officials say is the most constructive movement ever attempted in the United States for the classification and segregation of the socially unfit and the protection of society from the contaminating influence of its impaired units. Dr. Henry H. Goddard will head the new bureau of juvenile research.

Under the juvenile research law, all wayward and defective youths are to be committed by the courts to the Ohio board of administration, instead of direct to the various institutions. In this way the children will come to the Bureau of Juvenile Research and will be detained for observation and for scientific tests to determine their mental condition and to ascertain if they are defective or normal. Investigators will visit the homes, where surroundings and antecedent conditions will be looked into.

With the complete records, the bureau will then decide whether the children are normal or defective. Defectives will remain in the custody of the state and will be assigned to the proper institutions for treatment. Normal but delinquent children, whenever possible, will be placed in private homes, where wholesome moral influence and good training will give them the chance to become good citizens.

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clockmaker West Peru, Ill., and H. E. Baker, farmer, Ottawa, Ill., Gable, the last man sworn, was born in Austria. He declared he was loyal to the United States. There are five counts in the indictments against the defendants. They are:

One—Spreading seditious propaganda designed to foster a social revolution in America.

Two—Threatening and intimidating manufacturers of munitions of war for the use of troops of the United States or our allies.

Three—Counseling members of the I. W. W. to refuse to register in accordance with the conscription act.

Four—Attempting through I. W. W. propaganda to incite men of the United States military forces to mutiny.

Five—Sending through the mails literature advocating the commission of acts of sabotage, thereby conspiring to defraud employers of labor.

L. W. W. Counter Charges

With a rare insolence the "wobblies" have issued a pamphlet called "Is Freedom Dead?" in which is published a list of "counter charges." This pamphlet states: "Back into the face of the employing class we hurl this indictment."

"The employing class of America has conspired to:

1. Maintain the wage slavery of the working class of America.

2. Continue an industrial system where hunger and want are found among millions of working people, while the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

3. By force and violence hinder and delay human progress and the realization

of industrial freedom, murdering workers and breaking every law of God and man.

4. Inaugurate an industrial oligarchy that has wiped out these rights that are the heritage of the ages.

5. Endeavor to exterminate labor movements by such schemes and artifices as the Chicago indictments against the 166 Industrial Workers of the World."

The government will call more than fifty witnesses. Some of these are farmers who are expected to testify that their crops have been destroyed; others will include manufacturers of munitions of war.

Those of the "wobblies" who are out on bail to-night are celebrating international labor day with a "Bolshevik ball" at their meeting hall.

McAdoo Plans Cut In Sea Insurance

Rate Reduction Indicates Lessening of Danger From Submarines

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Treasury is considering reducing from 3 to 2 per cent the government marine insurance rate on steamers and cargoes passing through the war zone. Secretary McAdoo will act on this recommendation soon after he returns Friday.

This would be proportionately the greatest decrease made since organization of the government marine insurance system and represents the lessening of danger from submarines. The rate last August was 6½ per cent.

Allied Labor Meeting Expected on May 15

American Delegation Will Consult French Leaders on Proposal

[Staff Correspondence] (Tribune Cable Service)

LONDON, May 1.—It is possible the French and Italian delegates will meet the American labor delegates and British labor representatives here about May 15. The Americans intend to spend ten days in France, seeing the American military establishments and consulting with the French labor leaders, including Albert Thomas.

It should be understood that the British labor party has an ambitious political programme and that it is moving cautiously just now as the political future opens many possibilities. It has not altered its programme as developed at the recent party conference and though the policy of the conference on negotiations is now in abeyance it has not been abandoned.

LONDON, May 1.—Several members of the American labor delegation made a comprehensive survey of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich yesterday. They were taken over the arsenal and privileged to see many important developments in the production of munitions. The delegates were received enthusiastically in every shop and department.

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Men & Women

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The girls were addressed by Miss Higgins, of the delegation. Professor A. O. Lovejoy, of Johns Hopkins University, addressed a large number of men. He explained the American viewpoint and declared America's determination to go on until victory is obtained.

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